The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,503.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 12th April 1870, at noon.

	April 1870		April-
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Galle	19
" Carwar	13	" Nagapatam	22
" Mangalore	14	" Pondicherry	23
" Tellicherry	14	" Madras	26
" Cannanore	15	" Vizagapatam	28
" Calicut	15	" Vizagapatam	29
" Beypore	15	" Bimlipatam	29
" Cochin	16	" Goalpo	30
			May.
" Tuticorin	17	Take Point	1
" Colombo	18	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

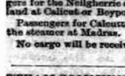
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 4th April 1870, at noon.

Up.	April.	Down.	April.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	22
" Kurrachee	9	" Mahomerah	27
" Guadur	9	" Fao	27
" Muscat	12	" Bushire	21
" Bunder Abbas	14	" Linga	26
" Linga	15	" Bunder Abbas	28
" Bushire	18	" Muscat	30
" Fao	18	" Guadur	May. 2
" Mahomerah	19	" Kurrachee	4
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrive Bombay	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched about 5th proximo. For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Screw Steamer MILBANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Smith, will be despatched here about 8th proximo. For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.

THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on FRIDAY the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 28th March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hana, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 28th March, 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Doonao, now hourly expected to arrive.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 10th April, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMSHIPS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

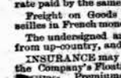
Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles



PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 4th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Mauvieux, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREDSWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th March, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £31., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain R. Sevenzali, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st May.

* These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamer leaves Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers for the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-10 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passenger by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-8. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 3rd April, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,003 tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain W. H. Hall, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 2nd proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by the Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday, the 2nd April, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
30th March 1870.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee,	Malwan,
Unjunwell,	Vingorla,
Ratnagherry,	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapoor,	

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With Despatch)

THE ship DILHARREE, A. I. 16 years, at Lloyds, 1,293 tons register, W. B. Bissey, Commander, has excellent accommodation for passengers—For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 30th March 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE of the FINEST QUALITY, Extra Dry Londonstar, Gold Seal.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF CASHMERE, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bryce without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published To-morrow,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 2

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON, CALLING AT HAVRE.

Should sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA. 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Duchand, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 31st March 1870.

AMARANTH, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees of C D 160 BARRELS ALUM by the above vessel, shipped by Prescott Brother & Co., are requested to SEND OFF BOATS and take delivery of same immediately, otherwise Captain Owen will land them at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

JOHN FARRAR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Owen.

SUN FIRE OFFICE:—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

Bombay, March, 1870. | A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

APOLLO REFRESHMENT ROOMS.—The undersigned has just received via Suez Canal, and has now for SALE—

BURTON and VIENNA ALES, in draught.
COOPER, in Quarts and Pints.
GUINNESS'S Extra Stout, bottled by Burke of Dublin.
HAMS, CHEDDAR CHEESE, and FRENCH BUTTER.

Apollo Bunder, 1st April 1870. T. HAMMOND.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, EIGHT PENSIONED HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS or APOTHECARIES to take charge of LOCAL FUND DISPENSARIES about to be opened at the following places in the Nassick Collectorate:—

Sinnur, Dindoree, Niphar, Baglan, Egutpoors, Chandore Nandgaum, Malligaum.

Salary, with free quarters, Rs. 30 per mensem.

Applications, accompanied by certificates of qualifications, to be made to the Honorary Assistant Surgeon at Nassick.

C. R. OVANS,
President Local Fund Committee, Nassick.

Nassick, 29th March 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be RECEIVED by the undersigned on the 29th April 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily.

Bombay General Post Office, 31st March 1870.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

FRIDAY, 1st APRIL 1870.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE

PRESENT MINSTREL COMPANY.

WIT, FUN, MIRTH, MUSIC, FROLIC, AND

FRIVOLITY,

LAST TIME OF

DAVE CARSON

AS THE

PARSEE.

GLORIOUS NIGHT OF

MINSTRELSY AND FARCE

DECIDED SUCCESS OF

SIGNOR R. ABECCO,

IN HIS

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS and HARP SOLOS.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME OF THE

UNHAPPY FAMILY.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Mrs. DAVE CARSON
WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Overture, (Freedom for ever) .....Full Band
Opening Chorus, (Daughter of the Regiment) .....Dave Carson's Minstrels
Gal from the South .....Dave Carson
Meet me in the Lane .....Mr S Herberte
Working on the Cotton Boats.....Mr W Deering
Oh, Would I were a Bird .....Mr W Burton
Seeing Nellie Home .....Sigr R Abecco

Part First will conclude with

BONES'S COURTSHIP,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

Part Second.

Ballad.....Have faith in one another.
Mr. W. BURTON.
Harp Solo.....Selections
Signor R. ABECCO.
THE UNHAPPY FAMILY,
Messrs. HERBERTE, BURTON, DEERING and CARSON
Ballad.....(Brother's fainting at the door).....H Tucker
Signor R. ABECCO.
Violin Fantasia,.....De Beriot.
Mons. SEMELADIS.
Grand Aria.....Le Domine Noir.
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.

Part Second will conclude with

DAVEJEE CARSONJEE'S
WONDERFUL DREAM.

The Evening's Performance will conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled,

THE SECRET.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,

MOST POSITIVELY

THE LAST NIGHT OF THE

PRESENT DRAMATIC COMPANY,

When the Drama of

THE POST BOY,

And the Nursery Tale

THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS,

Will be produced.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CRANE, supposed to belong to a Mr. CHALMER, is lying at the Budnaira Station of this Railway upon which charges are due, and that unless the charges are paid and the Crane is removed from the Company's premises by the owner, upon proper proof of ownership, within fourteen days from this date, it will be sold by Public Auction.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th March 1870.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Post free to India.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS, Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
122, Oxford Street, London, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry .....(Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil "	Qts. 36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil "	" 32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. "	" 27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as
COGNAC, Old Pale.....Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale .....White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd " RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule.....per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule ..... "	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule..... "	22 0	12 8
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule..... "	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN.....Green capsule ..... "	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) .....Red capsule..... "	15 8	9 0
MEDOC .....White capsule .. "	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES.....Red capsule..... "	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green " " 19 "
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow " " 24 "

LEGGATT & Co.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, by Cameron and Saunders—

In quarts at	Rs. 6 per single dozen.
In pints at	" 8 " "
In Casks containing 4 doz. qts. at	23 per Cask.
In " " 8 doz. pts. at	23 "

BOMBAY BOTTLED BEER—

In quarts at	5 per dozen.
In pints at	3 "

Mr. J. N. begs to draw the attention of Clubs, Regimental Messes and Constituents in the Mofussil to the Beer which has been bottled in his Establishment, under strict supervisions of

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21 per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24 "
Ditto three Stars	29 "
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21 "
Ditto two Stars	24 "
Ditto three Stars	29 "
Begg's Lochnagar Whiskey, in 2 gallon jars, at	17 per jar.
Stewart's Pure Whisky, a good sound Wine	18 per dozen.
Bcord's Old Tom	15 "
Bass Ale, bottled by Hudson, Quarts	5-8 "
Ditto Ditto Pints	3-8 "
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8 "
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0 "
Ale Ditto Ditto Quarts	4-8 "
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0 "

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE, WINE and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY, 31 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts Rs. 8	0
Do do	"	qts " 9	0
Do (old)	"	qts " 10	8
Do do	"	qts " 12	0
St. Estephe Medoc (recommended)	"	qts " 12	8
St. Julien do	"	qts " 13	8
Do do	"	pts " 7	8
High Wines from	"	Rs. 14	20 0
Sherries from	"	" 16	to 24 0

BRANDY.

		Rs.
Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.	30 0
Do 2 do * *	"	" 25 0
Do 1 do *	"	" 22 0
Martell's	"	" 23 0

CHAMPAGNE.

		Qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs.
Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	"	qts " 30	0
Do do do	"	pts " 16	0
Old Tom (Swaine & Borde)	"	pts " 16	0
Whisky (Irish)	"	pts " 15	6
Maraschino	"	pts " 18	0

BEER.

		Qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs.
Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts Rs.	6 0
Do do do	"	pts "	4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	"	qts "	5 0
Do do do	"	pts "	3 4

PORTER.

		Qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs.
Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts Rs.	5 0
Do do	"	pts "	4 0
Vermouth Noilly Prat	"	qts "	10 0
Do do	"	pts "	8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Médoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15 0	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20 0	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C	24 0	26 0
St. Estephe, ditto No. 2 B	30 0	33 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36 0	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0	42 0
BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES—RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	26 0	28 0
Royal Bouzy, Très Sec.	33 0	35 0
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	40 0	42 0
Verzenay Imperial	45 0	47 0
(Très Très Sec.)		
Royal Bouzy in half pts., p. case of 4 doz.	50 0	
Ay, ditto	31 0	
SHERRIES		

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady with upward tendency.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value ch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	619
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rev. Issue	177½
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	33½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,000	250	125	do.	National Bank of India	126
20,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	455

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,570
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,045
10,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	670
2,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	175
2,000	5,000	4,400	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,035
5,000	2,000	1,600	Nil	Port Canning	265

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£25	109.1.0	do.	Do. New £20 shares	197
...	£ 0	15.10.3	do.	Do.	...
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	726.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	700
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,665
101	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,890
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	680
200	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	185½
750	2,000	all	150*	Great Eastern	1,320
1,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	740
2,200	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,290
400	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,250

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
45	34		Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'ship	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1¼
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5
180	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	575
2,500	1,875	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Shi Co.	100

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,975
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	550
250	3,300	85*	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	475
...	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,150
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	90 do.	Do. New	520
500	1,000	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co	8,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,200
150	9,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	8,900
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	875
200	8,000	all	246 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,625
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	740
1,500	1,500	55*	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	225
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,000	750	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,575

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics' B'd'g Co.	32
400	2,000	300	...	Karrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	315

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Java	60 Do. do	222

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	85½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106½
8 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	108
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Iver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 180-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 31.

Tottenham, Ensign, 2nd Bat. 10th Regiment, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Graves, Lieutenant, 4th Madras Light Infantry, on medical certificate, from Secundrabad.

Preese, Colonel, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, on furlough, from Madras.

Stanley, Colonel, Infantry, on duty, from Deolalee.

Doyle, Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, on leave, from Bellary.

Boult, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Deolaler.

Thorp, Major, Staff, on furlough, from Sholapoor.

Vibart, Captain, Staff, on medical certificate, from Sholapoor.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 31.

Boult, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to England.

Forster, Captain, (The Buffs,) on leave, to Deolalee.

Coker, Lieutenant, 103d Light Infantry, to join, to Umballa.

Atkinson, Lieutenant, 85th Light Infantry, to join, to Mocan Meer.

Menzies, Ensign, 92nd Highlanders, to join, to Jullunder.

Newall, Ensign, 41st Regiment, to join, to Subathoo.

Gillmor, Ensign, 92nd Regiment, to join, to Jullunder.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 30th March, 1870.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for March 1870, will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

On Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Monday, the 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Tuesday, the 5th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M. B.)

On Wednesday, the 6th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.

On Monday, the 11th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Tuesday, the 12th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Monday, the 18th, Ordnance Department.

On Wednesday, the 20th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Friday, the 22nd, Byculla Schools.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 31.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major General W. F. Beatson, Divisional Staff, Bengal Army, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Daniel Connell to be Deputy Commissary, Deputy Assistant Commissary (Acting Assistant Commissary) and Honorary Ensign Patrick Walsh to be Assistant Commissary, Conductor and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary George Judd to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Thomas Reilly to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Joseph O'Brien to be Sub-Conductor, from the 1st April 1870, in succession to Wilkins, retired.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign Henry Penrose to be Acting Assistant Commissary from the 1st April 1870, in succession to Walsh, promoted, and during the absence on furlough of Assistant Commissary Buyer.

Major G. W. Macauley, Staff Corps, Commandant 1st Regiment Sind Horse, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 14th May 1870, on the pension of a Major.

Major J. C. Hobson, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from 3rd May next, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Colonel J. R. McMullen, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 1st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, for two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Hood, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 4th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, for two years.

Major R. S. Graves, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, Agra, for two years.

Captain J. FitzGerald, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Berar, for two years.

Surgeon S. J. Wyndowe, Madras Medical Establishment, for two years.

Captain T. A. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Cap ain H. G. Dal. Groves, attached to 4th Regiment, Madr s L. C., for twenty months.

Captain Frederic William Jones, Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the 30th March 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Colonel C. B. Fuller, R.A., is appointed Inspector of Artillery, with the rank of Brigadier General, vice Major General Forster, C.B.

Lieutenant Colonel T. T. Haggard, R.A., Agent for Gunpowder, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Ensign F. Forjett, Her Majesty's 59th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

Colonel J. A. R. Reines, C.B., 95th Foot, is appointed to act on the Divisional Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, vice Major General the Honourable A. Gordon, C.B., suspended.

Lieutenant J. Humfrey, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, has been appointed Special Officer Kattiawar Local Battalion, vice Captain Grant, transferred to another appointment.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs granted by G. O. No. 212, dated 17th March 1869, to Major General Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., is extended to the 21st November 1869 on the same account.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant John Humfrey, attached to the 3rd Light Cavalry, is appointed Special Officer, Kattiawar Local Battalion, vice Captain Grant.

Captain W. A. Salmon received charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency from Mr. J. C. Hall on the 23rd instant before office hours.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Major L. C. Barton, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, under date the 22nd February last, commenced on the 19th instant, that officer having been on duty at the Presidency from the 8th to the 18th idem, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court has granted to John Marriott, Esquire, M.A., Barrister-at-law, Clerk of the Crown, one year's furlough from the 26th instant, and has appointed John Macpherson, Esquire, B.A., Barrister-at-law, to act for the said John Marriott during such absence or till further order.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Police Surgeon, Surgeon to the Coroner and Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, having returned to his duties on the 14th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the extended leave granted to him by the Secretary of State is cancelled.

Duryanamull Govindbuksh, Head Moonshee of Talooka Gooni, in the Hydrabad District, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Jetamull Purusram, Head Moonshee of Talooka Moora, in the Hydrabad District, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Gyanchund Mengraj, Head Moonshee of Talooka Meerpoor, in the Hydrabad District, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Tekchund wullud Kishumchund, Head Moonshee of Talooka Meerpoor, in the Hydrabad District, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in that district.

With reference to Government Notification, dated the 16th March 1870, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Government of India, to appoint Mr. Francis Dawes Melvill to act as Joint Sessions Judge at Poona.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, an Assistant Collector and a Magistrate, F. P., in the Tanna District, is, so long as he is employed in that District, invested with powers under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code to hear appeals from decisions in Criminal Cases tried in the Talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate. Mr. Macdonald is also invested with powers, under Act IX. of 1860 and Act XIII. of 1859 in the Tanna District.

Ghoolam Mahomed Dawick, Mooktyarkar of the Mehur Talooka of the Shikarpoor District, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Shikarpoor District.

Paroomull Wuzirmul, Mooktyarkur of the Meerpoor talooka of the Hydrabad District, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Azum Vishnoo Ramchundra, Probationary Mamlutdar of Kurjut, in the Tanna District, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. R. Cooke to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Kaira.

Mr. J. J. Parsons to act as Second Assistant Collector of Sholapoor.

Mr. R. E. Candy to act as Second Assistant Collector of Canara.

Mr. Bahmanji Edalji Modi, M.A., is appointed to act as Sub-Assistant Settlement Officer, N.D., during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Sorabji Jehanghier, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Kennedy, R.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railway Department, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence from date he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, is appointed to act as Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railway Department, during the absence of Colonel Kennedy, R.E.

Regoo Gungadhur Yashee, recently employed as a Carkoon in the office of the Executive Engineer at Kolapoor, having been convicted of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year, is declared ineligible for further employment in any capacity under Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Rao Saheb" on the following gentlemen for meritorious service in the Educational Department:—

Mr. Motiram Rajaram Vakilal, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira Sub-Division.

Mr. Bhikajee Ramchandra Mande, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmednuggur Sub-Division.

Mr. Bal Purushram Pandit, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolhapoor State.

Mr. W. Draper, Educational Inspector, Khandeish, Nassick and Ahmednuggur, has been allowed leave of absence for six months, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend W. Middleton, Presbyterian Chaplain at Kurrachee, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 6th April 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 17th March 1870.

Major A. Ellis, of the Staff Corps, whose furlough in India expired on the 4th instant, is posted to Rawul Pindee, for general duty.

Second Captain C. W. Wilson, 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, late commanding the Eurasian Battery, having been promoted First Captain into No. 6 Battery 15th Brigade, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to Gibraltar.

Staff Surgeon C. M. M. Miller, M.D., in medical charge of the 55th Foot, is posted to the Allahabad Circle, and directed to proceed to Allahabad for duty.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th March 1870.

RATIONS—COMPENSATION.

In continuation of G. O. No. 23 of 1869, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that, under instructions from Government, compensation for dearness of provisions is only to be given to fixed permanent military establishments in receipt of fixed rates of pay, in a literal and strict sense; and that menials and temporary servants, although they may happen to have a long continuous service, do not come under the orders in force on the subject.

GUARDS.

In continuation of G. O. No. 373 or 1869, and in addition to the Report therein called for, whenever the number of nights in bed enjoyed by the non-commissioned officers and rank and file of any corps, British or native, falls short of five for the former or four for the latter, a special report will at once be made by the Brigadier General or other officer commanding the station to the Major General commanding the Division.

This report must show cause why the guard duties are so severe, and why it has been found impossible to lessen them.

These reports will be forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office, Simla, by the Major General commanding the Division, with any remarks he may think it necessary to make, should he himself be unable to order any arrangement by which the minimum number of nights in bed could be secured to the ranks in question.

MOVEMENTS.

Complaints having been received of damage done to Government forest preserves by troops on the march, officers commanding troops on the move are invariably to enquire at each halting-place where such preserves exist, and to prohibit their being trespassed or set alight to, or otherwise damaged by any soldiers or camp-followers under their command.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—31ST MARCH.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Burmah (s)	Dickinson	Calcutta, March 8.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cochin, March 25.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, March 28.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Eros	Bjorn	Cochin.
	Norval	Taylor	Havre.
	Evening Star	Harley	Calcutta.
	British Flag	Mills	Calcutta.
	Cuthillera	Berry	Rangoon.
	Head Quarters (s)	Carpenter	Havre via Suez Canal.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Bhowmuggur, Nacoda, to Mauritius.
Ship Prince Oscar, Long, to Calcutta.
Steamer Travancore, Eastly, to China &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer General Outram, to Cutch.
Ship Dragoon, to Allepey and New York.
Ship Proserpine, to Calcutta.
Ship British Empire, to London via Havre.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 21 Star of Albion ..... Hughes ..... — Dec 10
Helen Malcolm ..... Griffiths ..... Colombo, Feb 26

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 26 Mountain Laurel ..... — — .....

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The Public are informed that the THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS between BOMBAY and JUBBULPORE will COMMENCE RUNNING on FRIDAY, 1st APRIL, next. For particulars of time, &c., see the separate Notice of this date as to Alterations of Trains.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GRAHAM—March 30th, at Mazagon Road, of a lingering illness of several months, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Graham, aged 47 years.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WYLLIE—March 15th, at Paris, in his 35th year, John William Shaw Wyllie, Esq., C. S. T., late of the Bombay Civil Service, eldest son of Lieutenant General Sir William Wyllie, K.C.B.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

DOWELL—March 25th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Major Dowell, Royal Artillery, prematurely of twin sons, who survived their birth a few hours.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

BELLEW—MACGREGOR—March 14th, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. G. Warlow, Henry Walter Bellew, Surgeon, Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Major H. W. Bellew, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal Army, to Isabella, second daughter of the late Major Robert Guthrie MacGregor, Bengal Artillery.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

FAGAN—March 26th, at Jounpore, the wife of Captain H. C. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, of twins (boy and girl—girl stillborn).

PENNYCUICK—March 23th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Colonel J. Pennycuick, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

DALY—March 11th, at Delhi, Charles Daly, aged 43 years.
MARTIN—March 24th, at Lucknow, Emelia, wife of Mr. C. A. Martin, aged 30 years, 8 months and 18 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

CONTRARY to later expectation, but in accordance with earlier report, it is the Sind, and not the Northern Division which has been abolished; it is the Poona and not the Nuggur brigade which has fallen under the scythe of Retrenchment. A divisional command in Sind could only have been kept up for political reasons, since there have not been for years any military grounds for the maintenance of the title. But we have never heard stated any valid political argument, and we have frequently heard it said that the command ought to have ceased long ago. The motive which led to the retention of Nuggur, although threatened at one time, was, no doubt, the salubrity of the site, while the reason, perhaps, for selecting Poona was the presence of a divisional commander. Neemuch has long been doomed, and there is no reason why the troops at that station should not be commanded by the senior officer present. Independently of the reason that it may be politic to keep up brigade commands as rewards for excellent or distinguished service, there is the solid advantage that it is in the power of a Commander-in-Chief to select a really efficient officer for the post; whereas, if you depend on seniority, you run the risk of seeing an unfit man in a responsible position. That evil is unavoidable, because discontent at what would be called supercession would cause the greater mischiefs to the service. It may be remarked that with the suppression of the Sind Division the sole representative of the Bombay army in that range of employment will be removed, all the remaining Generals of Division being officers of the so called Royal Army. The abolished brigades were commanded by Royal and Indian officers respectively.

IT is not a "Committee" which has been appointed to inquire into the over-regulation system—it is a Royal Commission. The names alone would show that, but independently of the names reported, there is the additional reason that the policy of Government has been hitherto to make such inquiries by that method. There is a great convenience in the course adopted, since a Committee of either House dies with the Session; whereas a Royal Commission exists until it has done its work or had its powers revoked. Moreover, if we remember rightly, it can take evidence on oath. At the same time it is a mode admitting of a wider selection in the choice of members. Here, for example, we have Sir George Grey, a man of large experience and a judicial turn of mind; Lord Devon, a member of the Upper House, and a good man of business; General Peel, no longer in Parliament; Mr. Ward Hunt and Mr. Muntz, members of the House of Commons—the first chosen, perhaps, as a representative of the old school, the second as one of the new; Vice-Chancellor James, as a legal man, and Sir James Scarlett and General Steele to represent the army. General Scarlett is hostile to the purchase system, while General Steele, as a Guardsman, probably represents the other side. We are disposed to think that, for Mr. Whitbread Muntz, we should read Mr. Whitbread *and* Mr. Muntz, since Mr. Whitbread has served in office, is conspicuous for attention to service and administrative questions, and has, besides, repute for fairness and moderation. Probably nearly all are indirectly interested, and it would be difficult to select a body of Commissioners without relations who have paid over-regulation. H. H. the Commander-in-Chief himself must have paid sums in excess of the legal price. The abuse is a very old one. The Duke of Wellington tried to deal with it, and so did the Duke of York, but the demon laughed at both. An article was for sale, and of course supply and demand determined the price. The cost of commissions has been essentially governed by the market rate ever since they were the objects of sale and purchase. Prices vary in different corps, and the premium rises with the desire of men to be in certain sets, or in regiments that have a high social repute. Over-regulation is one of the many things that lax social morality maintains in defiance even of statute and military law; and men in authority themselves have been compelled to connive at the practice in public, and uphold it in private. Something more than a Royal Commission will be required to eradicate the usage; and for that something we shall have to wait a long time. The abolition of purchase and of over-regulation will be alike resisted until it is "too late," and then pressure from without will sweep them away. But long virtual recognition has established a claim to compensation, and in a fit of enthusiasm John Bull will one day raise a loan and purchase out the nuisance once for all.

CHANGES must come, from time to time, upon individuals and upon communities. "Nought shall abide but mutability," is an old refrain of the poet tribe; and dwellers in Bombay need not be reminded of truisms so persistently impressed on their daily lives. This island is fast becoming a mere caravanserai, the veriest sport of change. Our latest example of what can be done in this way is the Postal change—an "immense convenience," no doubt, to Olympians in Simla and pro consuls in the Punjab, perhaps to the merchants of Calcutta, but not the less an immense nuisance to the community of Bombay. We can gain nothing but loss from the innovation—loss of a partial Saturday holiday, loss of Saturday eventide repose. The alteration of the hour of closing the Post Office boxes will keep men at their desks until dark, and we shall have to find another evening for the band, and the gathering about the band-stand. Nor will any week day furnish compensation—since, if profitable trade ceases or grows slack, competition, chancing profit, far from cooling, grows more heated every day. The anxiety to use the "after packet" will keep men of business on the alert at night, and the net result will be that Bombay will have no holiday at all. Even Sunday will cease to be a day of complete rest. This is one of the consequences of being the chief port of India, and great through route to Europe. So we must take the cloud with the sunshine, and make the best of an unmixed calamity. Simla, at all events, has determined to save a day's post, and of course when Jove nods all must obey. The necessities of Simla must be very great or, of course, the Olympians, always considerate and bland, would not sacrifice this community to their passionate desire for securing communication with Westminster, up to the latest possible moment. Yet the thing might have been done another way. Suppose instead of leaving on the morning of Sunday the mails had left on the morning of Saturday? There would have been a loss of time the first week, but the next Simla would have gained its day, and we should not have been burdened with an incalculable nuisance. No doubt on Sunday next everybody will pray heartily for the powers that be! What has the Chamber of Commerce got to say?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR left Bombay on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P.M. for Julgaum in the Khandeish Districts. He is expected back on Tuesday or Wednesday next. He then goes to Mahableshwar after a day or two days stay here.

TO-MORROW, employing two extra pages, we shall print the judgments of Sir M. R. Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the old Bank of Bombay versus the Oriental Bank. The judgments will appear also in our *Overland Summary*.

WE learn with deep regret that Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie died at Paris on the 15th of March. It will be remembered that the telegraph reported the death of a Mr. J. T. Wyllie some days ago. The difference of initials led many to hope that the gentleman referred to was not the brilliant writer and earnest politician so well known to India; and it was not until Wednesday that painful apprehensions became a certainty. Mr. Wyllie is a loss to India and to England.

THE principal effect of the new code of rules regarding the examination of junior civilians in Bengal as to proficiency in the native languages, will probably be to revive the popularity of Persian—the reward for "high proficiency" in that language being now increased to Rs. 2,000, and for "honours" to Rs. 4,000.

THE troops in garrison at Calcutta were inspected last Saturday morning by H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by Sir Salar Jang, K.C.S.I., and a brilliant suite. The head-quarters staff of the army were also in attendance, but we regret to hear that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief was prevented from being present by severe indisposition.

THE new Presidency College at Madras was on March 25 formally opened by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. About four o'clock, the Prince, accompanied by Lord and Lady Napier, drove up to the building and were received by Mr. Thompson, the Principal of the College, Mr. Gordon, the Registrar of the University, Mr. Chisholm, the Government Architect, and a number of the Fellows. Many of the senior students of the College and some of the visitors had assembled, and the Duke rising from his chair—which was placed on a dais between those of Lord and Lady Napier—declared the Presidency College opened. A hearty cheer was given and the company dispersed.

THE following is the reply of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the address presented to him at Madras, by the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, on Thursday evening the 24th March:—"GENTLEMEN,—For the enthusiastic reception that you have given me, and for the kind words with which you greet me, I return you my most sincere thanks. The privilege which it is my good fortune to enjoy, in being the first member of the Royal Family of England who has visited India, is one of which I shall always be proud. It has enabled me to receive from the native inhabitants of the land, no less than from Englishmen, the assurances of their heartfelt allegiance to the Queen, and I am honoured in, being the bearer of such a welcome message to Her Majesty as that which is conveyed in the expressive terms in which you describe your loyalty and devotion for your Sovereign. I leave your hospitable shores with keen regret, but it is no small consolation to me to reflect that I take my departure accompanied by your hearty good will and wishes. I shall always look back with pleasure to my too brief visit to Madras, and I can never forget the kindness and hospitality of the inhabitants to whom I now bid a reluctant farewell. ALFRED."

THE CABLE.

WE are informed that vessels entering Aden solely for the purpose of sending or receiving telegrams, will not be charged any port dues. This useful concession will no doubt be appreciated.

PORT CANNING.

A TELEGRAM was yesterday received in Bombay from the directors of the Port Canning Company, intimating that from 1st April Canning has been declared a free port. A copy of the Government notification is expected in Bombay in two or three days.

ARMY REDUCTIONS IN BOMBAY.

IN pursuance of the orders of the Government of India, which we published in our issue of yesterday, the Government of Bombay has directed that the Sind Divisional Command with its complete staff shall be abolished from the 1st April.

From the same date the 2nd class Brigade Commands at Poona and Neemuch, and the appointments of Brigade Major at those stations, will be abolished.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be needful.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

THE P. & O. Company's steam packets having been appointed to leave Bombay on every Sunday morning in future, commencing from 3rd April 1870, the following alterations in the closing hours of the Overland Mail will have effect from the same date:—

The mails will close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet will remain open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices will be 5 P.M.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 31st, 11-25 A.M.—Cable right to Fao Turkish line right to Pera Persian line right and clear to London. Latest dates of messages received in Kurrachee from England via Turkey 30th March 7-15 P.M., Europe via Turkey 30th March 10-50 A.M., via Russia 30th March 4-30 P.M., via Russia 30th March 7-15 P.M., Europe via Turkey 30th March 10-50 A.M., via Russia 30th March 5-50 P.M., American via Persia 30th March 3-14

REVIEW.

VARIETIES OF VICE-REGAL LIFE. By SIR WILLIAM DENISON. London: Longmans, 1870.

THE publication of the two big volumes entitled *Varieties of Vice-Regal Life* will remind many persons that the author, Sir William Denison, was not long ago Governor of Madras, and for a month or two Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Sir William's name is already almost forgotten, and yet he was by no means one of those Governors whose sole ambition is to serve their time peacefully, keep their health, and save their money. But Sir William Denison did not belong to the Anglo-Indian set who have a quite clannish partiality for singing one another's praises; and he was never anxious to puff himself. In his paper on the "Re-organization of the Native Army," in which he strongly deprecated the change from the regular to the irregular system, he comments in this way on the argument that the latter system holds out superior inducements to "the ambitious" man who feels he has qualities that fit him for command—"It is no way desirable that the army should be so organized as to induce a constant struggle among the officers for opportunities of exhibiting their qualifications for command. Where one commands, many must *obey*, and place must be found for those who, conscious of no particular power of mind, go on their path steadily, doing that which they feel to be their duty to the best of their ability; and I confess that I have a higher opinion of him who does his duty because it is his duty, than of him who, actuated by a restless ambition and love of distinction, is always pressing forward into the front rank, and who too often in the pursuit of this shadow sacrifices his truth, his honour, and his conscience." And, speaking with distinct reference to himself, he says in a letter from Madras—"I suppose posthumous fame has its attractions, for we see many who strive for it, and many more who strive to perpetuate the memory of some friend or relation; but I had had all this knocked out of me years ago, partly by reading the life of Lord Metcalfe, who worked for fame from the beginning of his life, and reached high places and honours, but whose name is now absolutely forgotten; and still more by the conviction of the utter worthlessness of such a motive to action." These criticisms reveal at once Sir William's temper and rule of life. Throughout his active career he never shrank from undertaking, at the call of duty, any employment, however arduous or disagreeable; he never abused his opportunities to further merely personal and selfish aims; and he bore resignedly disappointments that would have inflicted on men less single-minded and public-spirited than himself the severest mortification. When Sir Charles Wood offered to transfer him from Sydney to Madras, he said at once he would go, though if he had had the choice he would have preferred some other appointment, and that on the whole he was glad it was not left to himself to decide where his services would be most useful to the State. Again, when the death of Lord Elgin had raised him for a time to the highest post in India, and his tenure of the Governor-Generalship was cut short by the arrival of Sir John Lawrence at an earlier date than he had reckoned upon, he writes to Lady Denison that he only mourned for a day over the loss of "the loaves and fishes," and that

THE ELPHINSTONE PROPERTY.

APPENDED is a fuller report than the one published on Wednesday, of Mr. Chapman's speech at the Viceregal Legislative Council on Friday, March 25, in asking for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Elphinstone Land Company (Bombay) to sell its property to Government:—

The property had been reclaimed by the Elphinstone Company for what was formerly a noisome portion of the foreshore of the harbour of Bombay. The Company had been formed in 1858, and called after the lamented Lord Elphinstone, than whom a braver gentleman or a wiser ruler never governed an Indian presidency. In 1862, the Company had entered into an agreement with the Government to provide upwards of one hundred acres of land for the terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and other purposes, obtaining in return the right to reclaim from the sea for its own advantage about two hundred and fifty acres. At first sight, and in a simple business point of view, the bargain had been an exceedingly favourable one for Government. It had conceded what, in its natural state, had been valueless; and, in return, had obtained property which it was bound to provide for the railway, and which had been estimated to have cost over three hundred thousand pounds to reclaim. But, politically, the bargain had unquestionably been a mistake. The Company had secured a monopoly of the harbour frontage immediately opposite the native town, and was in a position to subject a very considerable portion of the entire trade of the port to wharfage and other dues. The Government had the foresight to reserve the right to regulate the rates at which these dues were to be levied. But the transaction was nevertheless one which should not have been entered upon; and for the sake of obtaining an immediate pecuniary advantage, however large, the Government should not, in the interests of the public, have allowed the foreshore to pass out of its possession, and have given the Company so dominant a position. Shortly after the contract had been entered upon, an unexampled tide of prosperity had set in to Bombay, owing to the American war, and to the stimulus consequently given to the cotton trade. The Company, the managers of which were the enterprizing firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., had set to work with their able and energetic engineer, Mr. Ormiston, to carry out the contract. This country had never witnessed such extraordinary energy in the prosecution of any public work as had then been displayed. Gangs of stalwart Chinese labourers had been imported; a fleet of barges constructed on the most improved principles to bring earth from the other side of the harbour; and a regular service of trains established to bring in material from Coorla on the main-land. In short, everything that a combination of capital, skill, and energy could do, had been done. In the meantime the speculation mania had risen to its height; shares in companies of all kinds and descriptions commanded ridiculously high prices; and, in common with those of the wildest schemes, the shares of this solid *bond fide* company reached a fabulous premium at one time as high as eighteen thousand pounds. The era of prosperity was not of long duration, and a time of humiliation was at hand for Bombay. Consequent, mainly, on the cessation of the American war, and the extent to which insane speculation had been carried, the whole trade of the place collapsed, and the ruin became general. The property of the Company participated in the general depreciation, and the shares fell to fifty per cent. discount; in the meantime, the Company had almost completed the agreement with Government. Out of a subscribed capital of two millions one hundred and sixty thousand pounds, one million two hundred and eighty thousand had been paid up, and had been nearly all expended. The Company felt it would be impossible, in the then state of affairs, to call in the remainder of the subscribed capital. There could be no doubt that in 1866-67 the Company was in considerable difficulty. Government was applied to for assistance, which resulted ultimately in a loan of one hundred thousand pounds. During the last two years, the value of the stock had revived; and the Company had agreed to sell the entire property to Government at the par value of the paid-up capital, such value to be paid in four per cent. stock at the price of ninety-three. It would be necessary to issue stock to the amount of one million seven hundred thousand pounds, which, at ninety-three, would represent one million eight hundred and thirty thousand. In consideration of this outlay, Government would secure a property of two hundred and fifty-nine acres that have already been reclaimed, inclusive of the one hundred and twelve acres agreed upon, in the first instance, to be reclaimed for the Railway Company. A further expenditure of about a million would be required to complete the project, as originally designed. Looking to the vast commerce that was now certain to concentrate in Bombay, consequent on the opening of the Suez Canal and the completion of the Railway system, the advantage to the public of this fine property, with its extensive water-frontage, and facilities for the construction of docks being in the hands of Government, would be very great. The idea was that its management should be placed under a trust; and there would be little fear of the State revenue suffering any loss from the investment. These particulars had been mentioned, because they were interesting. In point of fact the Council had nothing to do with the past history of the property, or with the policy of the Executive Government in purchasing it. All it were asked to do was to formally ratify by an enactment the purchase that had been agreed upon. The law officers had expressed a doubt whether, in the absence of an express enactment, voluntary liquidators could carry out the sale in the manner proposed, and had considered that dissentient shareholders might appeal to the interference of the Courts. There was nothing in the Bill to interfere with the volition of the shareholders. Dissentients, as the law stands, could not prevent the majority from selling the property if they chose to do so; but they might perhaps prolong the proceedings by objecting to the manner in which payment had been arranged, hence the necessity for the present bill. Mr. Chapman then asked for a suspension of the rules for the conduct of business. He had already endeavoured to explain that the bill was of an entirely technical character. It had been drawn in consultation, and with the concurrence of the legal advisers of the Company; and it had for its object the formal ratification of a transfer of property which both parties were desirous to effect. The Council had no concern whatever with the considerations which had induced the Government on the one hand, and the Company on the other, to enter upon this transaction. The bill would authorize the voluntary liquidator to receive payment for the property in the form of Government paper, and would prevent dissentient shareholders taking exception to this procedure, and appealing to the Court.

BOMBAY.

THE NAWAB OF LAHEJ proceeded to Surat on Tuesday last.

THERE is to be a ship launch at the Bombay Dock yard to-morrow forenoon at half-past eleven.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR has presented Rs. 300 to the Vydia Prasarak Library at Bholeshwar.

AN adjournment for six weeks, from the 20th April, of the Civil Courts in the Canara district, has been permitted by the High Court Judges.

THE Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship for the year 1870-71 has been awarded to Yashvant Vasudev Athale, of Elphinstone College.

CAPTAIN W. T. BROWN, Acting Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, has been allowed preparatory leave for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Heads of Government Departments at the presidency and in the provinces have been permitted to close their offices from Thursday the 14th to Tuesday the 19th instant, both days inclusive, for the Easter holidays. Provision is to be made for the despatch of emergent business during the vacation.

THE CASE AGAINST A DANCING GIRL.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Kooshee a dancing girl, was again charged with intentionally insulting Gunputrao Mahadowrao, a clerk in the office of the Collector of Income-Tax, in the presence of other persons. With the consent of the parties the Magistrate postponed the case till Saturday the 9th instant.

THE S. S. AFRICA (RUBATTINO'S).—We believe numerous applications have been to made Messrs. Volkart Brothers, the agents of the Italian Steamship Company Rubattino, for passages by the s. s. Africa, but that, as the steamer has not yet arrived, rates cannot yet be definitely fixed. She should have been in by this time, for she left Aden on the 22nd March. Probably she will arrive to-day.

MR. D. BENNETT, inspector of police, Nassick, has been allowed leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate. Mr. Sheik Hoosein is to act as inspector of police 5th class, in Nassick, during the absence of Mr. Bennett, or until further orders. Mr. J. Hykoop is to act as inspector of police, 2nd class, in Kaira, during the absence of Mr. Fowler, or until further orders.

MUNICIPAL CASE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Hajee Cassum Noor Mahomed was charged, at the instance of Mr. Smith, public health inspector, with using a place as a yard or depôt for wood without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. The defendant appeared yesterday on a third summons, and admitted having no license to carry on his trade. He was fined Rs. 20 for contempt of Court, Rs. 50 for the offence, and Rs. 5 a day till he get a license.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital concerning the death of Bhagoo, woman. Her husband last saw her alive and well on the previous afternoon, when he left her. He returned home about 7 P.M., and found she was missing. He went to search for her but could find no trace of her. Yesterday morning her body was found in a well. Deceased had been subject to epileptic fits from her infancy. A verdict of "found drowned" was returned by the jury.

THE DISPUTE REGARDING THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.—This case again came on before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Chalk appearing for the prosecution and Mr. Peile for the defence. Atmaram Morojee, the father-in-law of the complainant, deposed to having lent complainant Rs. 2,000 on 26th February. Complainant had gone to witness's house, and in asking for the loan had said his reason for wanting the money was that he had rented a bungalow and a place. The other evidence, though no doubt of importance in the case, was not of such a nature as to be of interest to the public. The next hearing will be at half-past two o'clock on Tuesday.

PLEADERS.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued sunnads to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the districts set forth against their names:—Goolabdass Bhaidas, Surat; Kirpashunker Liladhur, Surat; Hurilal Mayaram, Ahmedabad; Mugunlal Jaychund, Ahmedabad; Manecklal Lulloobhai, Surat; Bhugwundas Ghellabhai, Surat; Pundrinath Wamon, Poona; Wamon Ganesh Ambdekur, Poona; Wamon Hari Bhiday, Poona; Krishnaji Bhikaji Adhi, Poona; Krishnaji Keshav Joshee, Poona; Govind Mahadev Gadre, Poona; Sadashiv Balcrishna Pensey, Tanna; Gungadhur Nursive Ketkar, Tanna; Rungo Bulwant Barvé, Tanna; Ramchundra Moreshwur Vaishampayan, Tanna; Rungo Narayen Bategiri, Belgaum; Govind Narayen Deshpande, Belgaum.

BY far the best address of all presented to the Duke of Edinburgh in this country is that of the orphans and other pupils of St. Mary's Institution at Bombay. It has pith and marrow in it, and not a superfluous word.—*Pioneer.*

FURDOONJEE NUSSERWANJEE, station master of Tullignun, was found guilty by Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, of defaming an engine-driver, named Studley, and using criminal force, and also of abetment. He has been fined in the sum of rupees three hundred, on all the above charges, in default he was to be imprisoned for six months and twenty-one days.—*Poona Observer*, March 31.

THE list of subscriptions on behalf of the widow of the late Mr. Henry Piddington is at last extending to a goodly length. Upwards of 7,500 rupees, including a handsome donation of Rs. 500 from the Trades' Association, have already been subscribed, and, doubtless, considerable sums may shortly be expected from Chambers of Commerce and private individuals throughout British India. But we would earnestly impress upon our readers the value of the old saying that, in such cases, whoso gives early gives twofold. The case is really an urgent one.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

IN assimilation to the practice existing in Bengal one "lantern, bull's-eye," is sanctioned for issue to European guards, in this presidency, with the same proportion of oil as allowed to lamps which burn all night. These articles will be supplied to the troops through the Barrack Department.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

WHENEVER (during the monsoon weather) it is found necessary to light fires in barracks for drying purposes, charcoal and iron sigries will be furnished to the stations of Bombay, Poorundhur, Asseerghur, Aboo, Belgaum, Deolalee, Khandalla, in the following proportion:—Two fires for every ten men in barracks—an extra one being allowed for every five men in addition. For all other stations in the presidency half the above number of fires are sanctioned. The maximum quantity of charcoal allowed per sigrie, per diem, is 10 lbs. The days on which fires should be lighted, as also the hours, must be determined locally, and issues will be made by the Barrack Department on station orders. Officers commanding stations are requested to cause inquiry to be made as to the absolute requirements of their respective stations before authorizing issues.—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 29th March was 297, being 4 less than in the preceding week, 97 less than the total of the week ending 30th March 1869, and 98 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 56 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including cases not specified here.)	Total reported during the week exclusive of Still-born.	Total Reported during the week inclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	6	6	2
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,358	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	7	7	...
Esplanade	7,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Market	75,402	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	13	6	6
Mandvee	41,152	2	8	...	2	1	1	...	24	...	...
Chuckla	41,442	6	6	...	5	5	2	...	27	...	...
Gomburkharee	63,020	3	4	...	4	5	5	...	27	11	...
Khara	10,256	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	9	13	...
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	3	...	3	1	2	...	13	...	...
Phamswaree	22,525	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	8	...	...
Bhoolleshwar	50,262	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	18	1	...
Kharatalao	23,454	1	9	...	1	1	2	2	17	11	...
Koombarwara	23,085	...	6	...	2	2	1	...	15	1	...
Kantwara	20,177	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Girgaum	21,503	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...
Chaupatee	6,184	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Walkeshwar	10,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	9	2	...
Tarwaree	9,469	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	21	...	5	7	8	...	52	1	...
Parel	7,002	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
Sewree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seo	12,078	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
Worlee	10,211	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
Harbour	32,582	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	9	...	...
Bombay	816,562	17	93	...	36	43	37	5	297	56	
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		73	234	19	22	48	38	7	495	...	

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Resp. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, (including cases not specified here.)	Total Reported during the week exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	2	1	...	3	6	...	...	16	...
Brahmin	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	6	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Hindoo of other Caste	3	51	...	22	22	13	2	137	18
Hindoo out-caste	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	13	4
Mussulman	10	24	...	7	8	17	1	86	22
Parsee	...	5	...	1	...	2	2	16	4
Jew	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Native-Christian	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	12	4
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
European	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17	93	...	36	43	37	5	297	56
Corresponding week 1869	129	115	26	39	74	46	3	494	62

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers and ten children.

THE S.S. PHLOX, Captain Baker, arrived yesterday from Goa with a general cargo and one hundred and eighty deck passengers, thirty women, and fourteen children.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, Captain Eastly, will sail to-day for China, &c. with 2,001 bales of cotton 1,757 chests of Malwa opium, and following passengers, —For Hongkong: Mr. C. Hormusjee Chinoy, Mr. C. Nowrojee Dagavia and son. For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Maccall.

THE S. S. HEAD QUARTERS, Captain Carpenter, sailed yesterday for Havre via Suez Canal with 3,457 cotton bales, and 330 buffaloe horns, and following passengers:—From Suez: Mr. J. Hanson, and Mr. J. Strachan. For Havre Mr. C. Neil, Mr. J. Dunn, Mr. C. H. Burt, Mr. W. F Pegler, Mr. C. H. Day, and Mr. C. H. Kent.

THE S. S. BURMAH, Captain Dickinson, arrived yesterday from Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and following passengers:—From Cochin: Mrs. Dickinson. From Cocconada: Mr. G. Horsfield. From Cochin: Mrs. Ballard, and child. From Beypore: Colonel Fresce, Mr. Dale, Captain Clark, Mr. Faillay, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Bellew. From Calicut: Mr. J. J. Mackenzie. From Cannanore: Mrs. Vix, and European servant From Mangalore: The Honorable G. Noble Taylor And seventy deck passengers.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS TO BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st April 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting		
	At General Post Office.		
	Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mumnar, Nandgaum, Chali-gaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Shapore, Khurdee, Deolalee, Niphar, Vinchoor, (Lasulgaum), Pachora, Mhyjee, Mussawul, Julgaum; and those on the Branch Line from Bhosawul to Nagpore	7-30 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Rajpooloe, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails, will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

A HALF HOLIDAY LOST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to enquire through your columns whether anything is to be done with a view to prevent poor clerks in Bombay being robbed of the weekly half holiday which has, till now, been almost universally allowed by all merchants, bankers, &c.

Although the mails are not to be despatched till Sunday morning, surely it is not necessary for business men to go on working up to 12 o'clock on Saturday night, or, in the busy season, most probably to 1, 2 or 3 on the morning of the Lord's day; but this I know will be done unless some stringent measures are taken to prevent it, and clerks will not even get a rupee to pay for their dinner in the Fort.

Could the Post Office authorities not be persuaded to "close" the mail at the old usual hour, or will another day in the week be named instead of Saturday on which a half holiday will be granted?—Yours, &c.,

AN OVERWORKED CLERK.

A VOICE FROM THE MARKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg respectfully to inform you about the Flower Show which was opened for four days into the Victoria Gardens; Dr. Gray the Secretary has given Advertisement into your well-note Journal that those who would exhibit best fruit, flower and vegitable will get such and such prizes. On hearing the advertisement many gardeners, market dealers and others, with a great exertion collected best kind of fruits vegitables not only from Bombay Gardens but from other villages and exhibited them with a great pomp with the view that they may be rewarded greatly. Mr. Crawford and Dr. Gray examined the fruit and vegetable on the third day when they were nearly destroyed by being exposed for three days and wrote down names for prizes. When did the exhibitors get the knowledge of their prizes a great noise rose among themselves that the written prizes will fall short to the expense they have undergone. There are few others who were absent when the examination was going on, and they are crying that their names are not yet written for prizes. Farmers are crying for obtaining the written prizes. I don't know what for the officers do not offur them the prizes. I hope you will be good enough to insert a few words about the show into your valuable paper and draw the attention of Mr. Crawford and Dr. Gray, the secretary. —I shall feel highly obliged. Yours obediently,

Bombay, 29th March. A. K. M.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, Rajwullee Khan Peerbux Khan, a private in the 8th company of the 26th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, was brought up on remand, and charged with attempting to murder Ramchurun Teewaree, a private in No. 7 company of the same regiment, on the 8th March. Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

Wittoo Govind said—I am a naik in the 26th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, 7th company, and was lately encamped at Dadur when the Gaekwar and his men were there. I saw the prisoner in the camp on the 8th March. I was on duty at the quarter guard that day at half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, when the prisoner was brought there. Before this I saw the prisoner fire a rifle. I went out with two sepoys. The prisoner was at a distance of thirty or thirty-five paces to the left of the quarter guard when he fired. He fired in the direction of the tents, but I do not know at whom. He presented the rifle, took aim, and fired. I then immediately ran up towards the prisoner with the other two sepoys. Many other sepoys ran. The havildar seized the prisoner, and I took the rifle from him. The rifle now produced is the same. I know it from the number, 592, which is the prisoner's number. The bayonet was fixed to the rifle. This bayonet and belt belonged to the prisoner. I took the rifle to the quarter guard. I took prisoner to about ten paces from the quarter guard. Lall Sing searched him in my presence. I examined the rifle by putting the ram-rod in the barrel. I found that there was about two fingers depth of powder in the barrel. I turned up the gun and emptied the powder in the palm of my hand, and then put the powder again in the barrel. I examined the nipple of the rifle. The hammer was raised at half-cock. There was no cap on the nipple. I found from the appearance of the nipple that the gun had been recently discharged. When the prisoner was searched, cartridges were found in his pouch. There were three bundles of cartridges and eight loose cartridges. This pouch is the prisoner's. It bears the same number as the other accoutrements. I gave the rifle and other things to the sentry at the quarter guard.

To the Court—The second cartridge with which prisoner attempted to load his rifle was not found.

Another witness was examined for the prosecution, who materially corroborated the testimony of the last witness. The Magistrate then committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THEFT IN THE BYCULLA CLUB.

LAST week at the Girgaum Police Court, Luxmon Manajee, horse-keeper to Colonel J. B. Graves, C.B., was charged before Mr. Showell with theft of two watches, three currency notes for fifty rupees each and forty rupees in cash, four gold studs, one gold scarf pin, two gold neck tie rings, and other articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 607, belonging to his master, on the 25th February last.

Colonel Graves said—I am a Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian Army and live in Poona. I know the prisoner, who was my horse-keeper. I charge him with theft. On the 25th February last, I occupied a room in the Byculla Club. The prisoner was then in my service. My baggage and kit that I had brought to Bombay were in my room. This despatch box contained articles as mentioned in the list. On the evening of the 25th February, I told my dressing boy Doorga to put the despatch box and another tin-box, containing my full dress kit, into a press. He had not done this and I repeated the order. He said he would do so immediately. I then left my room. I did not stay to see my order carried out, as I was in a hurry to go out for a drive. I returned to my room about 7 o'clock the same evening. I found the room locked and no one was there. I then went into the Club. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, my dressing boy came to me. He seemed frightened and asked me where my money box was. I told him that I did not know where it was, and that I had ordered him to look it up with the full-dress tin-box in the wardrobe. I went with him to my room. I found the wardrobe locked up, the key not to be found, and one of the glass doors was open and one of the panes of glass broken. I forced the wardrobe open and found the tin-box with the full-dress kit safe and the cash-box missing. I requested the Honorary Secretary of the Club to report the matter to the police, and a European police constable (Mr. Mahon) came the same evening. I told him the circumstances of the case, and said that I suspected the prisoner. He was not present at the time. The constable went to look for him. My orderly reported to me that the prisoner was arrested. Other servants were also taken into custody. The next morning at about 8 o'clock, this box and some papers were brought to me by the European constable. Shortly afterwards a police sepoy came and brought this pen-knife and two scarf pins. I made enquiries and received information that the knife had been in the possession of the prisoner. In consequence of this information, I returned the knife to the police sepoy for further enquiries. The day after, these four gold studs were shown to me by the European constable; and I identified them as part of my stolen property. These four rupees were also shown to me with the studs. The following day the prisoner was brought to me by the police at my request. He told me that he was the thief, that he did not wish to deny it, and that he had been assisted by another of my horse keepers. He was then taken away by the police. The dressing-boy was released by the police on the prisoner making the confession. The next day some of these cheque books, the pocket-book, and a money bag were brought to me by the police. I kept the money bag, the scarf pins, and the counterfoils of one cheque book. The missing boxes were found by the police on the date about half a mile from the Byculla Club.

After the examination of several other witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, the Magistrate committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DAMAGES FOR ARREST, TRESPASS, AND MAKING A MALICIOUS CHARGE.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice gave judgment in a suit brought by Premjee Liladhur to recover damages from Messrs. Lukmeedass Khimjee and Dwarkadas Vrisonjee for conduct described in the plaint which was as follows:—

(1.) The plaintiff seeks to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 15,000 *as* damages sustained by the plaintiff in respect of the following causes of action. (2.) On the 15th June 1869 the defendants assaulted the plaintiff or caused him to be assaulted and gave him or caused him to be given into custody to a policeman and to be taken in such custody along the public streets of Bombay to a police chowkey and to be there imprisoned, and they also caused one Goverdhun Nanjee and one Mahadoo, police sepoy, to enter into and trespass upon a certain house of the plaintiff in Holi Chuckla in the island of Bombay and to search the same without any legal warrant in this behalf and to take away and remove certain goods of the plaintiff there being. (3.) The defendant also afterwards and on the 17th June 1869 falsely and maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause appeared before a Police Magistrate of Bombay and charged the plaintiff and two other persons with theft and upon such charge the said Magistrate proceeded to grant his summons calling upon the plaintiff and the said two other persons to appear and answer such charge and the said charge was afterwards withdrawn by the defendants as being impossible to be supported. (4.) By reason of the premises the plaintiff has been injured in his reputation and suffered pain of body and mind, and was prevented from attending to his business and incurred expenses in defending himself from the said charge and in obtaining his release from the imprisonment aforesaid.

The written statement by the defendants said—

(1st.) The defendants say that they are not guilty of the wrongful acts charged against them in the plaint. (2nd.) The defendants say that the plaintiff hath not sustained damages to the amount claimed in the plaint or any part thereof. (3rd.) The defendants say that they had just and lawful ground of the proceedings taken by them against the plaintiff before the Acting Chief Magistrate of Police in Bombay and referred to in the third paragraph of the plaint.

MESSRS. Anstey, McCulloch, and Green (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile) appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble and Mr. Starling (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) for the defendants.

The circumstances briefly were that plaintiff had been a servant of the late Gokuldas Tejpal, and defendants along with Tejpal's widow are now the executors of the estate. Some silver pots and other articles belonging to the estate were sold and the defendant Lukmeedass asked plaintiff one day in the office of Messrs. Wallace and Co. whether he had sold them. Plaintiff would not reply and Lukmeedass gave him into the charge of the police, who searched his house and afterwards took him to a chowkee. Then on a subsequent day Premjee was charged by Lukmeedass in the police court with having stolen the goods, but the prosecution of the charge was not proceeded with. The case occupied the Court for several days.

His Lordship gave judgment on one point of the case some weeks ago, finding that plaintiff was entitled to damages. As to the arrest his Lordship thought it was clear from the evidence of Lukmeedass Khimjee that the plaintiff was given into custody in the office of Messrs. Wallace and Co., and that he continued in custody for some time; and for this his Lordship held that by the Bombay Police Acts there was no justification. After the arrest the plaintiff's house was searched, by order of the defendants, and it was clear that was done without a warrant, and that the plaintiff was not a free agent but was forced to produce the articles; and this also his Lordship found was unjustifiable. As to the malicious prosecution, the question was whether there was reasonable or proper cause. As to that, evidence had been given very clearly by Mr. Moffat, superintendent of Police, who had acted in a very proper way in the case, and showed that he was well qualified for the office he holds. This might have been a case for investigation, but not for a criminal charge against Premjee. It seemed to his Lordship that there was no reasonable or public ground for the charge, and that the absence thereof was proof of malice or of improper motive. The motive was apparent, and it was not a proper one. It appeared from the subsequent letter that the charge had been made to get some admission from Shamavahoo. His Lordship therefore found that the defendant had acted improperly in arresting the plaintiff, in searching his house, and in instituting the prosecution in the Police Court. After thus deciding that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages, his Lordship took time to consider the amount of damages to be awarded and he gave judgment on that point yesterday. Since the last day on which the case was in Court his Lordship had, he said, gone carefully through the evidence with the view of seeing what damages under the circumstances the plaintiff was entitled to recover; and, after referring to the leading portions, his Lordship said the conclusion he had come to on the evidence was that the circumstances detailed by the defendant Lukmeedass and his witnesses as to what passed when the plaintiff was handed over to the police was the true account rather than the account which the plaintiff gave. Though the defendant was not justified in what he did when he gave the man into custody, as his Lordship had decided as a matter of law he was not nor in afterwards preferring the charge before the Magistrate, still the circumstances on the 15th June, the conduct of the plaintiff in denying as he did that he had sold the pots and persisting in that denial, was, in his Lordship's mind, very material in coming to a decision on the amount of damages. There was also another matter to be considered in deciding what damages a man ought to have in a case of this kind—the position in life of the party, —and, taking these matters into consideration and looking to the circumstance to which he had referred, which though it did not justify the act of the defendant must be considered and would be considered by a jury in determining the amount of damages, the conclusion to which he came was that the plaintiff should recover from both defendants —because there was no dispute that both were jointly liable, though Lukmeedass had taken the more active part. Defendants were accordingly found liable for Rs. 500 of damages and the costs of the suit.

FIRE IN COOMBHARWADA STREET.

ON Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in 1st Coombharwada Street, in the Chuckla, in a range of stables used by buggy drivers and milkmen. Several steam and manual engines soon arrived at the spot, and by the exertions of the police the fire was put out in about an hour. The property was entirely destroyed. It belonged to the Hon'ble Munguldas Nathoobhoy. The damage done is estimated at about Rs. 20,000.

When the fire was actually got under it was found that a Hindoo child, aged about four years, named Mawjee Heroow, had been burned to death. A coroner's inquest was held on the body on Wednesday in the 1st Coombharwada Street, and by adjournment yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Dhobie Talao, when the following facts were transpired:—

Mr. Henry Bailey said—I am the Superintendent of Police, B division. About 3 P.M. on Wednesday afternoon, I went to the stables in 1st Coombharwada Street in the Chuckla. On my arrival I found that a range of stables used by back buggy drivers and by milkmen had caught fire, which had extended to a chawl occupied by blacksmiths, and which was separated from the stables by a passage of about twelve feet in breadth. The upper part of that chawl was then in flames. The inhabitants of the chawl, as far as could be ascertained, had all been removed from the chawl, but it was afterwards discovered that the deceased had been burnt to death. The body was found on the ground in a room on the upper floor, in the extreme end of the chawl, and farthest from the part occupied by deceased's parents. The child was quite dead and the body was quite charred. I have made enquiries as to how the fire originated, but have been unable to discover any positive evidence as to the way in which it began. The only evidence is that of the last witness, who stated that he was in the adjoining stable to that in which the fire began. I have formed an opinion that it probably began by one of the ghorawallas having left his food cooking, and that the wind must have blown a spark up into the hay that was stored in the vicinity. I could procure no evidence as to when the child went into the room where the body was found.

Pirrow Munjee, the deceased's father, said he last saw the deceased alive and well at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when he was playing near his room, situated in the attic of the house he occupied. About 3 P.M. the fire broke out in the stables opposite to their chawl, which also caught fire. All persons began to run away. He went upstairs in search of his children. He found two of his children there and the third, the deceased, missing. The upper part of his house was burnt down. The deceased's body was afterwards found burnt to a cinder in the upper storey of a house about three rooms distant from their own. He did not know how the deceased got there.

Verdict—Accidental death.

FORT POLICE COURT.—31ST MARCH.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—R. Dunn and seven other seamen of the ship Cameo were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. Three of the defendants expressed their willingness to turn to, and they were accordingly sent on board; the other defendants were sentenced to be imprisoned for a week each.

GOLDSMITHS' WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artists) of Brooches, Bracelets, Jewellery, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad who are thus enabled to select any article, have any repairs, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE TO MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE following passengers for Madras arrived there on the 26th March by the P. & O. s. s. Surat:—

From Marseilles—Mrs Innes and ayah, Mr L. Forbes, Colonel Gillilan, and Mr A Hemans.

From Southampton—Mr Phipps, Surgeon Dempster, Mrs Dempster, infant and ayah, Captain and Mrs Muir, and Mr McLintock.

From Suez—Mr Ford's native servant, Major Pearce's native servant.

The Surat left the same afternoon for Calcutta with the following passengers:—

From Marseilles—Mr F Millett, and Dr and Mrs Maynard.

From Southampton—Mr H Hugget, Mr A B Turpin, Mr Burns, Mrs Cavanagh, Mrs Eliza Graftsby, Mrs Chapman's native servant, Mr W E Doyle Mrs West,

HENRY GETS "PICKED UP."

I AM in the City.

I go to the City quite regularly just now to keep appointments. As a general rule, the persons I have the appointments with don't come, or are out, or busy, and put me off till some other day.

As a general rule—though perhaps I ought not to say so—I feel relieved when this is the case, and go and lunch heartily at the nearest refreshment-bar.

Let alone that I wish I could find some likely business to go into, it is really awfully jolly to wander about the City with nothing to do, and see the other people running, and pushing, and scrambling, as though their lives depended on getting somewhere round the corner within a given time.

When I have kept the appointment and the other person hasn't, all further anxiety is removed for the time being, and I can lounge at my ease, and enjoy the general activity.

Whilst lounging to-day, I observe another lounger of extremely disreputable appearance. This other might, indeed, be called a "loafer," or "smoucher," and has a hangdog look about him, and two "knocker" curls one on each side of his face, tickling the "off" corner of each eye.

Without wishing to be libellous, I should say this party was in the pocket-picking business, or did something, perhaps, in the area-sneaking way. As I have nothing particular to do, I keep an eye upon him, and observe that in a furtive sort of way he is keeping his eye on me. Shall I pretend, just for the fun of the thing, to be a detective?

I have.

Here's a lark!

The question is, though, how you look when you're a detective. I should think you ought to leer with one eye. I have done so. He also is leering—nervously. Perhaps he thinks I am the celebrated Mr. Field the celebrated Mr. Dickens wrote about in his paper.

Aha! what is he about?

As I live, he is picking up something from the pavement—something that glitters. Has he been picking a pocket, and let the booty fall? We must see to this.

I approach rapidly, and lay my hand upon Mr. Smoucher's arm.

"What are you doing with that?" I say, very sternly.

He is evidently frightened, and seems to gasp for breath.

Then after a pause, he says,—

"I ain't done no wrong, sir; it's a ring vel' just picked up."

"I see it is," I say: "and it is not your property."

"That it ain't," says he, turning it over in his fingers. "I'm a poor man, sir, but I can see it's worth a lot of money."

And, it must be confessed, the jewel does glitter amazingly.

"It's a diamond, sir, this is. You can see that by the way it's cut. I worked for a jeweller once myself. But it's no use to me."

"Besides, it does not belong to you," I observe in my quiet way.

"Well, no," says he; "but how are we to find the owner? I can't afford to advertise."

Certainly this is puzzling: besides, we might not find the owner even if we did advertise.

"Look here, sir," says Mr. Smoucher; "you give me a couple of pound for my share, and deduct it from the reward that's offered. It'll be a spanker, I know."

It seems to me, Mr. Smoucher is rather green to let me have such a valuable ring at that price. However, that is his look-out.

As it is, I do a little stroke of sharp practice, and pretend I have not got more than thirty shillings, with which, at last, he departs grumbling.

But what have I done? Compounded a felony! No; I will advertise six times at five shillings. That, with the thirty I have paid, will make three pounds. The ring is evidently worth twenty or thirty. * *

Rose Anna's father says I am a fool.

He says the ring-dropping dodge is one of the oldest on record, and that I have been awfully let in.

Subsequent inquiries, I regret to say, tend to prove that the ring would be dear at eighteen-pence.

"And to think," says Rose Anna's father, "that you should have collared him, and insisted on being swindled! Ho, ho, ho!"

I echo his hearty laugh. I like to be merry —*Judy.*

COLLAPSE OF THE RUFFO SCILLA BANKS.

THE following letter in one of our London contemporaries describes the bursting of the Neapolitan bubble:—

FLORENCE, Sunday, Feb. 20.

The great subject of conversation here is the catastrophe of the banks at Naples, of which your readers have doubtless heard something already. The first of these establishments was opened some time back by a certain M. Ruffo Scilla, whose success was such that he had soon as many as eighty imitators. For a time everything went on swimmingly. Fifteen per cent. per month was the least that was offered to the depositors; those who were last in the field vying for the favour of their dupes by even still more magnificent promises. It is true that several journals from the first called the whole scheme by its right name, warned the police to be vigilant, and implored the interference of the Government to save the people from their own folly. Still a large portion of the public preferred to believe the bankers; the deposits went on increasing; and the very evening before the bubble burst worthy people could be heard condemning the conduct of the press as an unfair attack on the credit of a man who was enriching his countrymen in the most agreeable manner possible. It was true the profits offered seemed large, and, if you chose to say so, incredible; but not more so than the resources and the genius of M. Scilla. The next morning came the news that M. Scilla was, with his comrade Costa, in his proper place—in gaol. Of his eighty competitors, five have been already arrested, eight are in hiding, and the rest for the time continue their payments under the strict surveillance of the police. The sums entrusted to the banks are said to have amounted to nearly £3,000,000 sterling, the moneys seized to about £300,000.

These events have caused the utmost excitement in Naples; and the public indignation, which had been in part appeased by the prompt apprehension of the bankers, is now directed with full fury against the scarcely less culpable collectors. These are said to comprise persons holding a high rank in society. The accusation against them is that they laid the bankers under contribution, and exacted large sums as the price of their silence.

The chief victims of this gigantic bubble have been, as usual, the country clergy, peasants, shopmen, widows, and retired pensioners; in short, the large class of persons who can save so small that any scheme that promises to increase them quickly recommends itself to their limited intelligence. Some of the tax-collectors also, who had been rash enough to entrust to the bankers what had been paid to them on the account of the Government, find themselves in an embarrassing position. The telegrams which had been sent to the provinces began to produce their effect on Wednesday, by the arrival of crowds of depositors in the city, hoping to save something out of the wreck of their little fortunes. In some districts the number of the travellers was so large that two engines had to be put on to the trains; just as is the case on the occasion of a grand spectacle at Naples. All these country-people, as fast as they arrived, took their stand round the offices of the defaulting banks, and could be seen, with countenances of stupid despair, gazing upon the scene of their misfortune. Among them were a number of women, who, unknown to their husbands, had invested the family funds entrusted to their keeping, and whose distraction was aggravated by the thought of the reception that the news of the loss would procure them at home. In many of the groups priests predominated; indeed, it was reported that in many villages no mass was said on Wednesday, owing to the absence of all the clergy in Naples. And we must perhaps give as vivid an idea of the extent of the disaster, is the fact that the theatre of San Carlos was closed for the evening, owing to the Cetrona being taken with convulsions on learning the loss of a considerable sum which she had placed in the hands of M. Scilla. The same is said to have been the case with most of the other performers at this theatre, of which M. Scilla was part proprietor, the dancers included.

The carabineers stationed round the offices of the arrested bankers have hitherto prevented any but isolated acts of popular vengeance. The Cashier of M. Scilla, who, from the condition of a petty tobacconist, had in a short time attained to competency, was recognized in the street by some of the victims of his employer, and met with a perhaps not unmerited beating; after which another body proceeded to the lodgings of one of the bankers who has escaped, and not finding him within thrashed his porter. The police had also to rescue a collector who, on presenting himself at the Bourse, was greeted with cries of "Out with the swindler: out with the robber!" cries which were quickly followed by personal violence.

The arrest of Baron de Cunctis, one of the bankers, was made with some ingenuity. Surprised in his house by the police, he found time to escape by the balcony. The authorities instantly sent to the house of his mistress, whom they found in her drawing-room with three gentlemen, all of whom denied any knowledge of the Baron de Cunctis. The agents, with a profusion of excuses, asked leave to search the gentlemen's pockets; in those of the first they found nothing; in those of the second only a few francs; but on the third were discovered bills to the amount of £6,000. "You must be De Cunctis," said the officer; so he was.

The failure of these banks will cause much distress at Naples and in the neighbourhood; the hard weather has already produced great suffering in Italy; and the number of suicides, most of them probably proceeding from want, that have taken place in Florence in the last three weeks, has been something extraordinary for so small a town. Meanwhile, the town is in the middle of Carnival, and the King's ball, which took place last Thursday, is thought to have been more successful than in former times. The weather is now quite warm.

A GENTLEMAN holding high office in the city of London has recently been made the subject of objectionable comment in various journals. "Give him rope enough," said some. "Let him go and hang himself," said others. Others merely contented themselves with announcing that Mr. Calcraft had resigned! There is absolutely no truth in this statement, and the hundred candidates who are ready to submit their merits to competitive examination for his post, must wait awhile.—*Court Circular.*

NAVAL NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, March 5)

A CAPTAIN'S good-service pension is now in the hands of Mr. Childers for disposal by the promotion of Captain Cumming, C.B.

Captain John A. P. Price leaves by the Southampton packet to-day for Hong Kong, where he will hoist his pendant, as commodore of the second class, on board the receiving ship Princess Charlotte.

Nothing as yet has been settled in reference to the flag officers who may be called into active employment by the fitting out of another flying squadron and by the vacancies which will be caused by the promotions consequent upon the new retirement scheme.

By the death of Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, Vice Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B., has been advanced to the rank of admiral, Rear-Admiral Arthur Lowe to that of vice-admiral, and Captain Arthur Cumming, C.B., to that of rear-admiral on the Active List.

It is not, of course, positively known how many flag-officers will be affected by the retirement scheme, but it is believed that a sufficient number will either elect to go, or be compulsorily retired, so as to bring in all the senior captains down to, and inclusive of, Captain Richards, the Hydrographer of the Navy.

Captain Francis W. Sullivan, C.B., is to have the command of the screw iron corvette Volage, which vessel is nearly for the pendant at Portsmouth. It will probably be recollected by our readers that the Volage and her sister ship the Active are sheathed with wood and copper-bottomed, after plans matured by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., the Chief Constructor of the Navy.

The Circular to naval officers consequent upon the various Orders in Council of the 22nd of February, will be issued from the Admiralty in the course of next week, when naval officers will be called upon to elect whether they will accept the terms therein offered to them, or be dealt with under the old regulations. They must arrive at a decision on or before the 21st of March.

The post of Superintendent of Contract Mail Steamvessels at Southampton, lately held by Captain Cumming, is not to be filled up. We are sorry for this, as, now that captains are no longer to be deemed eligible for hospitals and victualling yards, there will not be a single post left in the United Kingdom wherewith to reward a deserving captain, who, from wounds or other causes, may not be able to go to sea.

The Coast-guard ship Wivern, at Hull, will not, as a matter of course, become vacant, as Captain Forsyth is exempted from compulsory retirement, owing to his being above eight years' standing. We state this circumstance, as many officers have supposed that he would have to resign his command. The matter is quite one of an optional character with Captain Forsyth, and has no analogy with that of Captain F. Saugro Tremlett.

We lately pointed out that, although Captain Tremlett was a hard-working deserving officer, his appointment to the command of the Valorous was an impolitic one on several grounds. We now find that he will be retired in September, and that the first weeding of the Captains' List under the new retirement scheme will, among others, remove the following, viz.:—Captain W. A. J. Heath, George H. Gardner, Francis A. Close, William Wood, H. J. Blomfield, Charles E. H. Vernon, William Horton, Richard B. Pearse, H. P. de Kantzow, Joseph H. Marryat, M. F. O'Reilly, James Richard Veitch, Henry F. M'Killop, Henry Christian, Frederick William Gough, Hugh M. Elliot, B. C. T. Pim, Thomas Saumarez, and I. N. T. Saulez.

On Tuesday morning the professional clubs were filled at an early hour by officers anxious to exchange opinions upon Mr. Childers's scheme. There was no difference of opinion as to the clever character of the proposal, and all seemed delighted with it, but since then, as the clauses have been more closely criticised, and as they were found to affect individuals more or less, murmurs and discontent arose. One source of complaint was that the shore appointments of captains were virtually abolished by appointing medical and other civilian officers to the charge of hospitals and victualling yards. Another, and, perhaps, the strongest, was that those flag officers who, although they have not hoisted their flags or been employed afloat during the last ten years, have been doing duty at the Admiralty, are to be retired in the same category as those who have not done a day's work for the nation during fifteen years. This seems hard, especially when applied to such officers of high rank and claims as Admiral the Hon. Sir F. Grey, Vice-Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson, and Rear-Admiral Sir John Hay. The Order in Council of the 24th of March, 1866, particularly provided for cases of the kind.

YARKAND AND KASHGAR.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, Feb. 28, Sir Roderick Murchison, President, in the chair,

Mr. R. B. Shaw, lately arrived in England after his adventurous journey in *ci-devant* Chinese Tartary, read the first paper, entitled, "A visit to Yarkand and Kashgar." He said that the common idea of Tartary was that of a succession of vast plains, over which hordes of barbarians wandered at will with their cattle and tents. He had found the reality widely different. It is a well-cultivated country, containing flourishing cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants, where many of the arts of civilization are carried on. Security of life and property exists; commerce is protected; the roads are full of life and movement, and markets are held on a fixed day of the week, even in the smallest villages. In the towns extensive bazaars, covered in against the rage of the sun, contain rows of shops, where goods of every kind and from every country are exhibited. In Yarkand alone there are 60 colleges, with endowments in land, for the education of students of Mussalman law and divinity, while every street contains a primary school attached to a mosque, where turbaned row-boys may be seen daily at their first lessons in reading and writing. There are special streets for the various trades. In one street will be found spread out the silks of China, in another the cotton goods and prints of Russia, while a third will contain robes made of both materials, three or four of which make up the ordinary dress of the Tartar inhabitants. In some streets all kinds of groceries are sold; others are set apart for the butchers, who offer a choice of horseflesh, camel, beef, or mutton; the first is rather a luxury, but the last two are most abundant, selling at about one penny a pound. The bakers make most excellent light loaves and delicious cakes. The progress of steampower at present abundant supplies of vegetables in great variety besides cream nearly as thick as that of Devonshire, and delicious cream cheeses. Everywhere sherbet made of fruit is sold, which you can get cooled at any street corner, where there are stalls for the sale of ice. There are numerous coffee-shops, where the great urns are steaming, and eating-houses in abundance. Such is the manifold life of this little-known nation, living a life of its own, making history very fast, and looking upon European politics with the same indifference with which its own have been regarded by us. The author, who, as is well known, made his journey with the view of opening the way for trade, especially in tea, between India and Eastern Turkistan, described the manner of his reception by the Governor of Yarkand and by the Ataligh Ghazee, the ruler of the country, who was then resident in Kotgar. The Ataligh, until of late years, was Lakoob Beg, wrested this flourishing country from the Chinese five or six years ago, but the blow to Chinese domination was struck by the Tooras, a family claiming descent from Zenghis Khan, who had formerly been dispossessed by the Chinese. These, assisted by a force of Andijanis from Kokand, who were led by Yakoob Beg, revolted over the Chinese garrisons in 1864; but the fruits of victory were gathered by Yakoob Beg, who now seems firmly established as King over a productive region containing a population variously estimated at from 20 to 60 millions. The Andijanis now occupy the chief places in the Administration and form the strength of the army; but their attitude towards the native Yarkandis is very conciliatory, and they are looked upon not as conquerors but as brothers in faith and blood, who have delivered them from the yoke of unbelievers and idolators. The Yarkandis are naturally addicted to commerce and the arts of peace, while the Tekkes and Andijan find their most congenial occupation in administration and arms. Both peoples speak the same language, which is essentially that of the Turks of Constantinople. Yakoob Beg impressed Mr. Shaw as a man of remarkable intelligence and energy. After the expulsion of the Chinese he overawed the unruly population of Turkistan by acts of severity and cruelty, but secured by those means perfect order and security, without alienating the mass of his subjects. He sits every day in the gateway of Kashgar for two or three hours to hear complaints and administer justice. Mr. Shaw's first presentation to him was an effective scene. He was preceded by men carrying his presents on trays. After them came a troop of long-robed ushers with white wands; then followed two officers of high rank who had come as a deputation to fetch him. He was dressed himself in the costume of the country, and in approaching the palace the procession marched up an avenue formed by lines of soldiers, several pieces of artillery standing on each side of the gateway. The large quadrangle into which they then entered was lined with rows upon rows of guards, dressed in the brightest-coloured robes, and sitting in solemn silence with their hands folded in front of them. At an inner quadrangle he was told to proceed alone to the inner chamber with one official, and he there saw the King sitting in expectation at the farther end. When he approached he put out his hands to greet his guest, smiling pleasantly, and invited him to sit down on a cushion opposite to him. Mr. Shaw found him to be a man of about 45 years of age, short and stoutly built, with a very broad forehead. He bid him welcome as the first Englishman that had ever been in his country, and said God put it into his heart to accept this arrival as a favourable omen to himself. In all subsequent interviews Yakoob expressed his great desire to be friendly with the English. He said often, "Your Queen is like the sun, which warms everything it shines upon; I am in the cold and desire that some of its rays should fall upon me. I am very small (showing the tip of his finger), a man of yesterday; in these few years God has given me a great country. Whatever services I can render you here you may command, and you must do the same for me. Come! what account will you give of me in your own country when you get back?" The parting interview was most affectionate on his part. The chief object of Mr. Shaw's journey being to open up commerce between India and the Yakoob's dominions, he was glad to be able to say that his subsequent acts were in harmony with his profession to encourage this intercourse. Mr. Richards from India are beginning to frequent Yarkand, and it only requires the removal of a few obstacles in the hill countries subject to our own influence to open out a field for trade of which it would be difficult to over-estimate the importance. The whole region forms a vast elevated basin in Central Asia, about 4,000 feet above the sea level, surrounded on three sides by a wall of snow-covered mountains, reaching in many places an altitude of more than 20,000 feet. On the east it passes into the sandy desert of Gobi, which separates it from China. All the rivers which descend from the snows of the mountains flowing eastwards are lost in the sands, and as there is little or no rain the soil has to be fertilized by canals and irrigation. The beautiful cultivation and luxuriance of the thickly-peopled parts are entirely due to these irrigating canals, which are exceedingly numerous and carefully kept. Mr. Shaw stated that the King himself superintended the works at a new canal while he was there and even laboured at it himself. The country is separated from the plains of India by the mountain system of the Himalaya, forming an elevated belt 500 miles broad, with 11 more or less parellel ridges of mountains lying along it. The most northerly of these ridges was styled Kuenlun by the Chinese, but was not a distinct chain from the rest of the mountains. Mr. Shaw concluded by describing his return journey over the Karakorum Pass.

Sir Henry Rawlinson said that the Government of India had considered Mr. Shaw's discoveries of so much importance that they had entered into negotiation with the Maharajah of Cashmere for the purpose of encouraging trade with Eastern Turkistan, and arrangements had been entered into by which all transit duties through Ladak would be abolished. The difficulties of the route northward from Ladak over the Karakorum would prooably be obviated by the adoption of the much easier road to the east, *viâ* Changchenmo, or, still better, by the elevated level plains of Rudok, still further east. The difficult Sanju Pass over the Kuenlun would also be avoided in future by the adoption of the Lenghi Pass, all that was necessary being the establisment of a fort at its foot to protect caravans from the depredations of hordes of robbers who frequent that district.

The President reminded the meeting that Mr. Shaw was the first European since the days of Marco Polo who had penetrated to Yarkand, and been allowed to return from that wonderful country. The Society's envoy, Mr. Hayward, had reached the place a few days after him, but the two were not allowed to see each other until they were on the way back again.

A NEW variation of an old sport is coming into vogue. Several cricket matches on the ice have been played this winter, and during the last frost a great contest came off at Swavesey, near Cambridge, between eleven members of the All England Eleven and the University and sixteen of Swavesey. Batsmen, bowlers, and fielders wore skating pattens, the care required in moving about on those articles counterbalancing the exceptional swiftness of fast bowling on the smooth ice. Run-getting was remarkably rapid, and altogether the experiment promises well.

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"To Mr. KEATING, (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
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The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

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   In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. THE LIFE REVENUE, which for 1868, consisted of—
   Life Premiums £267,333
   Interest on Funds, &c. 93,210
   360,748

THE RATES OF PREMIUM are moderate.

NINE-TENTHS of the whole PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

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Bombay, 29th March 1870.

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Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight 1/11 3/4
" " 3 " " 1/11 9/16
On demand 1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland 1/11 5/16
Circular Notes 1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

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4 " " at Is. 1l 5/8d. "
3 " " at Is. 1l 9/16d. "
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1 " " at Is. 1l 17/16d. "
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On demand ..... "
On Scotland and Ireland ..... "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight ..... at Is. 1l 5/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocoanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ..... 6 per cent.
6 do. ..... 5 "
3 do. ..... 3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

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(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

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